

The Adams Sentinel.

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"RESIST WITH CALM THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT."—Washington.

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Choice Poetry.

From the *Yugoslav Herald*.

YOU HAVE LOOKED INTO MY HEART.

You have looked into my heart,
You have seen its secret springs,
How many a wayward fancy
Around its being clings—
How many a sweet and beautiful flower
Is blossoming in its cell,
For which, the sunshine and the day
Would all its sweets dispel!
Will you love me for the vision,
Or will you love the cold,
As if the treasures you had seen,
Were dimmed and bleared, and old?
You have looked into my heart,
The first, the only one
Whose presence had its portals open,
Its depths to gaze upon
And looking there will all you see,
Be what you wish to view?
Or was it in mere idleness,
You gazed so deeply within?
To watch how light or grave a thing,
A woman's heart might be—
Or how it might be won, and then,
Be wrong by treachery?
You have looked into my heart,
I cannot now re-possess
How much the glances bring it joy,
How much they scorn distress
How hard is woman's lot! for when
Her wealth of love is won,
She cannot fly to other shores
To find her hopes upon
Oh! will you prize the wealth I bring,
And view it as a trifling thing,
And were it right to spurn?

NEARER TO THEE.

BY SARAH ADAMS.

Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!
Even though it be a cross
That lays me low,
I will not cease to bring
Thee closer to my heart,
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!
Though like a wanderer,
The sun my downy bed,
Darkness comes over me,
My rest is not,
Yet in my dreams I'd be
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!
There let the way appear,
Steps unto Heaven;
All that thou sendest me
In mercy given;
Angels to beckon me
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!
Then with my waking thoughts,
Bright with thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs
Bethel I raise;
So by my woes to be
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!
Or, if on joyful wing,
Cleaving the sky,
Sun, moon, and stars forgot,
Upwards I fly—
Still all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to thee—
Nearer to thee!

Allerallusions.

A Fragment.

Swiftly glide our years—they follow each other like the waves of the ocean. Memory calls up the persons we once knew—the scenes in which we were once the actors; they appear before the mind like phantoms of a night vision. Behold the boy rejoicing in the gaiety of his soul—the wheels of time cannot roll too rapidly for him—the light of hope dances in his eye—the smile of expectation plays upon his lip—he looks forward for long years of joy to come—his spirit burns within him when he hears of great men, and mighty deeds—he wants to be a man—he longs to mount the hill of ambition, to tread the path of honor, to hear the shouts of applause. Look at him again—he is now in the meridian of life—care has stamped the wrinkles on his brow, disappointment has dimmed the lustre of his eye—sorrow has thrown its gloom upon his countenance—he looks back upon the waking dreams of youth, and sighs for their futurity—each revolving year seems to diminish his little stock of happiness, and he discovers that the seasons of youth—where the pulse of anticipation beats high—is the only season of enjoyment. Who is he of the aged look? His form is bent and totters—his footsteps move more rapidly towards the tomb—he looks back upon the past—his days appear to have been few, he confesses that they were evil—the magnificence of the great is to him, vanity—the hilarity of youth, folly—he considers how soon the gloom of death must shadow the one, and disappointment end the other—the world presents little to attract, and nothing to delight him—still, however, he would linger in it, still he would linger on his days, though of "beauty's bloom, of fancy's flash, of music's breath," he is forced to exclaim, "I have no pleasure in them." A few years of infirmity, inanity and pain, must consign him to idleness or the grave—yet this was the gay, the generous, the high-spirited boy—who beheld his ascending path of life strewn without a thorn. Such is human life—but such cannot be the ultimate destinies of man.

Show, equipage, titles, flatterer, and a crowd of followers, often make the man who possesses them envied, when in reality he deserves our compassion.

Good in Everything.

This last sentence of a well known, admirable couplet, is most gracefully illustrated by a sketch, we have lately seen, from the pen of an English clergyman, rapidly gaining favor as an author. The story is told by the boy himself, now grown to man's estate, and reflecting upon the firm but gentle parental government, for which he has so much reason to be thankful. He had long been promised that when he should be ten years old, an excursion to a distant waterfall, which he had long wished to see, should celebrate it. As the song says—
"The morning came but brought no sun,
The sky with clouds was overcast;
The boy's disappointment can be imagined by those of us who retain a recollection of childhood's sorrows. Two days passed, and then they sat forth under a cloudless sky, with the earth bright about them, and their way freshened by the still trembling rain drops. Every thing was so much more beautiful for the storm, and when they came to the place of their destination, the water was rushing and foaming in a snowy torrent to the broad basin beneath.
"Ah, sir," said a shepherd near them, "had you come two days ago you would have seen but a thread of water trickling over the rock."
And thus the child learned to be thankful, even for disappointments; for he saw there was good in what he had murmured at as evil.
It is a happy illustration of one of life's greatest truths, to them who live earnestly and seek for hidden sunshine behind the present storm. Many there are like the child, who are tempted to sit with heavy brows, and murmuring hearts, as they watch the rising storm, or more willful still to "beat their hands in angry disappointment," as the first raindrops patter, or a harsh wind chills. It is a great trial of faith in the goodness of the Disposer of all events, but one that ever brings its own reward to those that accept it patiently.
"Good in everything." Yes it may be in the very error which we now deplore. The temptation was allowed to cross our pathway, our footsteps slid, that we might gain patience and experience and hope.
"Good" even in the loss which seems to crush us to earth, for now is the time to prove our friends, our principles, our own hearts. There are sorrows before us in life, and how shall we go forth to meet them? With angry, envious murmurs, or accepting the lesson in cheerful resignation, acknowledge that though our eyes are tear-dimmed, they can nevertheless discover
"Good in everything."

Why Hoard up for Others?

An eminent author says, we should bear constantly in mind that nine-tenths of us are from the very nature and necessities of the world, to gain our livelihood by the sweat of our brow. But what reason have we to presume that our children are not to do the same? If they be, as now and then one will be, endowed with extraordinary powers of mind, these extraordinary powers of mind have an opportunity of developing themselves; and if they never have that opportunity, the harm is not very great to them or to us. Nor does it hence follow that the descendants of laborers are always to be laborers. The path upward is steep and long to be sure. Industry, care, skill and excellence, in the parent, lay the foundation of a rise, and in the course of time, the descendants of the present laborer become gentlemen.

This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap, that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the laborer virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, with care and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible, to do them all in the best manner, to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they never shall be able to fall into the contrary; to let them always see honor and a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the goods of others by violent or fraudulent means; and to keep from their minds all inducements to idleness and sloth.

The Right Kind of Honesty.

It is related, that as a lady was leaving the cars at Albany, N. Y., she dropped her purse, which contained thirty-five dollars. Richard Shay, a boy standing near, who was ten or twelve years old, saw it lying on the floor of the car-house, and picked it up. While he was looking for the owner, some of the hackmen around told him not to take any trouble to find out the owner; but to keep the purse, as the lady would not give him a cent for restoring it. The honest boy replied, "I don't care; I do not want a cent for the money is not mine." He sought out the lady, and gave her her purse. The boy is poor, and may not have many comforts for his body; but he is rich in honesty, and enjoys pleasures of soul which those less honest cannot know. I am glad he did not want pay for restoring to the lady her own property; he was happier without it. That honesty is not worth much, which expects to be rewarded.

This boy showed *gratitude*, as well as *goodness*, in doing right, when men who ought to have known better, tempted him to wrong.

The Reason why the Water of the Dead Sea is Unfitted to Support Life.

Mr. Robert J. Graves, M. D., has communicated to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, a very interesting article on the causes why the waters of the Dead Sea are destitute of fish and other marine animals. The Dead Sea contains no living thing within its fatal boundaries, yet this salt sea, so famous in story, is supplied with water from fresh water rivers, which abound in fish and vegetables. The surface of the Dead Sea is 1300 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 1000 feet deep, 60 miles long and 9 broad. It receives all the waters of the Sea of Galilee. A correct chart of this lake was never given to the world until the expedition under Lieut. Lynch surveyed it. The full credit of this important fact is given to our country by Mr. Graves. It had been stated by Dr. Robinson and Mr. Warrington, that the shores of the Dead Sea were non-volcanic, but the expedition brought home specimens of lava and scoria, thus refuting former accounts.

There is another sea in the world just like the Dead Sea of Solom; this is the Great Salt Lake of the Mormon country, discovered and explored by Lieut. Fremont. This lake contains no living thing within its bosom, and it also receives the fresh waters of Lake Utah.

The waters of the Dead Sea of Jordan contain 24 per cent. of saline matter, consisting of chlorides of potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, with bromide of magnesium. This saline impregnation accounts for the absence of all vegetable and animal life. The waters of the Great American Salt Lake, are nearly of the same composition, and present similar phenomena to that of the Dead Sea of Solom.

Conversation of the Aged.

In a sermon to young men, Dr. Bodell said,—"I have now been nearly twenty years in the ministry of the gospel, and I here publicly state to you that I do not believe I could enumerate three persons over fifty years of age, whom I ever heard ask the solemn and eternally momentous question, 'What shall I do to be saved?'" Another distinguished and still living divine of our country, has said,—"I will not say that *now* are converted in old age, but they are *few and far between*, like the scattered grapes on the outermost branches after the vintage is gathered! Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth."

Lessons of Heat.—Clarke, in the second volume of his travels, says, that the French, during the time their army remained under Bonaparte in the Holy Land, constructed two very large ovens in the castle of Tiberias. Two years had elapsed at the time of their arrival, since they had set fire to their granary, and it was considered a miracle by the inhabitants of Tiberias, that the combustion was not yet extinguished. We visited the place, and perceived that when the ashes of the burnt corn were stirred, by thrusting a stick among them, sparks were then seen glowing throughout the heap, and a piece of wood left there became charred. The heat in these vaulted chambers where the corn had been destroyed, was still very great.

Carrying Children in New Zealand.—The mode of carrying children in New Zealand, if not the most graceful, is certainly not the most inconvenient. The child is placed astride on the shoulder of the nurse, who secures it in this position by one of its arms; the other being left at liberty, it employs it with playing with the ornaments on the head of its mother; and, as these are sometimes numerous, consisting of feathers, shells, buttons, and shark's teeth, the child is furnished with an ample source of amusement.

Not Born to be Drained.—The following touching incident is related in a letter from Vermont, England, dated the 7th instant, written by a lady, and giving an account of the distressing results of the late shipwreck upon the coast of England. "Last Friday a poor little babe, supposed to be about 10 months old, was picked up in the rocks of Yarmouth. He belonged to a poor man, who was taken sick and died, and almost immediately after he was found. There was no trace of any ship in sight, or of any boat for miles around; and it was supposed that the vessel from which it had been thrown had sunk, and all hands perished. The captain who picked it up lives at Yarmouth, and intends to rear it as his own. He allows the people, who come in crowds, to see it, and I have seen it among the rest. It is a sweet babe."

A New Dodge.

Running the Thing in the Ground.—On Friday morning, quite a crowd collected around a good looking, but very poorly dressed Italian boy, who with apparently cool and calm went to a condition, was laid on a stretcher upon the sidewalk in Barclay street, asking alms of the passers-by, seemingly in great distress. He told his story in broken English so well that sixpences, shillings, and coppers fell to him in a perfect shower, and he was evidently making a good thing of it, when a gentleman who was up to chaff, and "not to be done," appointed himself a committee of one to inspect the dilapidated limb, when on commencing his examination, the "poor boy" surprised his generous sympathizers, by jumping up on two legs and scampering off at a rapid rate. He had come the dodge by sticking the missing leg into the hole made in the sidewalk for a croton water faucet, and sitting in such a position that the trick could not be seen.—N. Y. Sunday Courier

Curing a Sheep-stealing Dog.

Abner was a quiet, peaceable sort of a Yankee, who lived on the same farm on which his fathers had lived before him, and was generally considered a pretty cute sort of a fellow—always ready with a trick, whenever it was of least utility; yet when he did play any of his tricks, it was done in such an innocent manner, that his victim could not do better than to take it all in good part.

Now it happened that one of Abner's neighbors sold a farm to a tolerably green specimen of a Dutchman—one of the real uninitiated, stupid sort. Von Vloem Schlop-h had a dog, as Dutchmen often have, who was little less uninitiated than his master, and who had since leaving his "fatherland" become sufficiently civilized not only to appropriate the soil as common stock, but had progressed so far in the goat work as to obtain his dinners from the neighbor's sheep-fold, on the same principle.

When Abner discovered this propensity in the canine department of the Dutchman's family, he called over to his new neighbor to enter complaint, which mission he accomplished in the most natural manner in the world.

"Wal, Von, your dog Blitzen's been killing my sheep."
"Ya, dat ish lace—had—the ish von goot tog—ya, dat ish bad—"

"Sartin, it's bad, and you'll have tew stop 'im."

"Ya, dat is allas goot—but Ich weis nicht."

"Wal, now look here, old feller, nickin' no use—crop 'im—cut the tail off close—chop up his rump—that'll cure him."

"At ish dat?" exclaimed the Dutchman, while a faint ray of intelligence crept over his features; "ya, dat ish goot—dat cure von sheep steel, eh?"

"Sartin it will; he'll never touch sheep meat again in the world," said Abner, gravely.

"Don come mit me—he von mighty goot tog; all the way from Yarmany; I not take von five dollar—but come mit me and hold his tail, eh?—Ich chop him off."
"Sartin," said Abner, "I'll hold his tail if you want me tew, but you must cut it up close."

"Ya, dat ish right—Ich want 'em von goot tog—there, you von sheep steel rash-cull—I chop your tail in von two pieces."

The dog obeyed the summons, and the master tied his feet fore and aft, for fear of accident, and placing the tail in the Yankee's hand, requested him to lay it across a large stick of wood.

"Chop up," said Abner, as he drew the butt of the tail close over the dog.

"Ya, dat ish right—now you von tam sheep tie I learn you better luck," said Von Vloem Schlop-h, as he raised the axe. It descended, and as it did so, Abner, with characteristic presence of mind, gave a sudden jerk, and brought Blitzen's neck over the other side.

"Wal, I saw," said Abner, with apparent astonishment, as he dropped the headless trunk of the dog, "that was a *lecde* too close."

"Mine gracieus," exclaimed the Dutchman, "you shut cut 'im off of de rony out!"

Holler a Little Louder!

Every body has heard of the two men who stuttered; they met, the one thought the other was mocking him, and "vice versa," so they turned to and slugged each other! A similar "difficulty" took place a few days ago in one of the basement shops near Faneuil Hall. A deaf man went down to buy some nick-knacks, and in that low strain peculiar to deaf persons, says he—

"Have you got any new cider?"
The proprietor of the cellar saw his customer's lips moving, and supposing he was saying something, so says he,

"Eh?"
The customer seeing "this" lips moving, supposed he said "yes." Then he asks—

"How do you sell it?"
"Eh?" responds the shopman, getting more and more puzzled.

"Holler a little louder," says the customer, tapping his own ears, intimating he was hard of hearing.

"What's the matter with you," now hawls the shopman.

"What's a fool?" says the customer, splunking up.

"Do you call me a fool-owd?" roars the shopman.

"If you call me a fool-owd," yells the customer, showing signs of fight, "I'll knock the outfit out of you!"

"Lar, eh?" screams the shopman, and he let slip a clever size croon out at the calabash of the customer—the fight became general and miscellaneous, and the way was paved for the next scene.

As the two parties were parted, after this trading war, an explanation took place, and both parties were mollified, but pleased to learn that it was the defect of their hearing organs and not from any ill intent or disrespect for each other, that they came to blows.

The customer bought two shillings worth of the damaged wares, and went on his way, advising the shopman to "holler a little louder" when they "traded" again.

No lady who has any regard for herself, or any respect for the society in which she moves, will be slovenly in her appearance or careless in her attire.

ACCIDENTS AND ANTIDOTES.

When serious accidents occur, medical aid should be immediately procured. Till that can be done, the following directions may be useful.

When a child has anything in its throat, first try with the finger to get the article up. If this cannot be done, push it down into the stomach, with a smooth, elastic stick. If the article be a pin, sharp bone, or other cutting substance, give an emetic which will immediately operate.

In case of a common cut, bind the lips of the wound together with a rag, and put nothing else on. If the cut be large, and so situated that rags will not bind it together, use sticking plaster, cut in strips, and laid obliquely across the cut. Sometimes it is useful to take a stitch, with a needle and thread, on each lip of the wound, and draw the two sides together.

If an artery be cut, it must be immediately tied up, or the person will bleed to death. The blood from an artery is of a bright red color, and spurts out in regular jets, at each beat of the heart. Take up the bleeding end of the artery, and hold it or tie it up, till a surgeon comes. When the artery cannot be found, and in all cases of bad cuts or any of the limbs, apply compression; when it can be done, tie a very tight bandage above the wound, if it be below the heart, and below if the wound be above the heart. Put a stick into the band, and twist it as tight as can be borne, till surgical aid be obtained.

Barbe had bruises in hot water, or hot spirits, or a decoction of bitter herbs. *Eutire rest*, is the remedy for strains. Lathing in warm water, or warm whiskey is very useful. A sprained leg should be kept in a horizontal position on a bed or sofa.

When a leg is broken, tie it to the other leg, to keep it still; and, if possible, get a surgeon before the limb swells. Bind a broken arm to a piece of shingle, and keep it still till it is set.

In case of a blow on the head, or a fall, causing insensibility, use a mustard paste on the back of the neck and pit of the stomach, and rub the body with spirits. After the circulation is restored, bleeding is often necessary; but it is very dangerous to attempt it before.

In case of bad burns, where the skin is taken off, the great aim should be, to keep the injured part from the air. For this purpose, sprinkle on flour, apply a liniment made of linseed oil and lime water, in equal quantities. Sweet oil, on cotton, is good, and, with laudanum, alleviates pain; but many skins cannot bear the application of raw cotton, which is sometimes very good. When dressing is put on, do not remove it, as it will be sure to protract the cure by admitting the air.

In case of drowning, lay the person in a warm bed or on blankets, on the right side, with the head raised and a little inclined forward. Clear the mouth with the fingers, and cautiously apply harshness to the nose. Raise the heat of the body, by bottles of warm water applied to the pit of the stomach, armpits, groins and soles of the feet. Apply friction to the whole body, with warm hands, and cloths dipped in warm spirits of camphor. Endeavor to produce the natural action of the lungs, by introducing the nose of a pair of bellows into one nostril and closing the other, at the same time pressing on the throat to close the gullet. When the lungs are thus inflated, press gently on the breast and belly, and continue the process for a long time. Cases have been known where efforts have been protracted eight or ten hours, without effect, and then proved successful. Rolling the body on a barrel, suspending it by the heels, giving injections of tobacco, and many other practices, which have been common, are highly injurious. After signs of life appear, give small quantities of wine or spirits and water.

In case of poisoning from corrosive sublimate, but up the whites of twelve eggs, mix them in two quarts of water, and give a tumbler full every three minutes, till vomiting is produced. If this is not at hand, rub the stomach in like manner, with any emollient substance, such as gum and water, flaxseed, or slippery elm bark tea. Flour and water, or sugar and water in great quantities, are next best; and if none of these be at hand, give copious draughts of water alone.

In case of poisoning from arsenic, colic, or any such mineral, administer as soon as possible, large quantities of lime-water, or flaxseed tea, or some other emollient drink, to dilute the stomach and produce immediate vomiting, and thereby eject the poison.

If opium, or any of its preparations, has been taken in dangerous quantities, induce vomiting without a moment's unnecessary delay, by giving immediately, in a small quantity of water, ten grains of ipecac, and ten grains of sulphate of zinc, (white vitriol), which is the most prompt emetic known, and repeat at the above fifteen minutes.

Fill the stomach entirely emptied. Where white vitriol is not at hand, substitute three or four grains of blue vitriol, sulphate of copper. When the stomach is emptied, but not before, give every ten minutes, alternately, a cup of acid drink, and a cup of very strong coffee, made by pouring a pint of boiling water on a quarter of a pound of ground burnt coffee, and letting it stand ten minutes, and then straining it. Continue these drinks until the danger is over. Dash cold water on the head, apply friction to the body, and keep the person in constant motion, to prevent sleep.

If any kind of acid be taken, in poisonous quantities, give strong pearlash water. If lye or pearlash, or any alkali be taken, give sweet oil; or if this be wanted, lamp

oil; or if neither can be had give vinegar freely.

In case of stupefaction, from the fumes of charcoal, or from entering a well, line kiln or coal mine, expose the person to cold air, lying on his back, dash cold water on the head and breast, and rub the body with spirits of camphor, vinegar, or Cologne water. Apply mustard paste to the pit of the stomach, and use friction on the hands, feet, and whole length of the back bone. Give some acid drink, and when the person revives, place him in a warm bed, in fresh air. You must be prompt and persevering.

In case of bleeding at the lungs, or stomach, or throat, give a teaspoonful of dry salt, and repeat it often. For bleeding at the nose, pour cold water on the back of the neck, keeping the head elevated.

If a person be struck with lightning, throw pailfuls of cold water on the head and body, and apply mustard poultices to the stomach, with friction of the whole body, and inflation of the lungs. When no other emetic can be found, pounded mustard seed, taken a teaspoonful at a time, will answer. The ground mustard is not so effectual, but will do.

In case of fire wrap a woollen blanket, about you, to protect from the fire. If the staircases are on fire, tie the corners of the sheets together very firmly, fasten one end to the bedstead, draw it to the window, and let yourself down. Never read in bed, lest you fall asleep, and the bed be set on fire.

If your clothes get on fire, never run, but lie down and roll about, until you can reach a bed or carpet to wrap yourself in, and thus put out the fire. Keep young children in woollen dresses, to save them from the risk of fire.

In thunder storms, shut the doors and windows. The safest part of a room is its centre; and where there is a feather bed in the apartment, there will be found the most secure resting place.

A Wonderful Cure.—Place three pieces of bread, or other eatables, at a little distance from each other on the table, and cover each with a hat; you then take up the first, and remove the bread, put it into your mouth, and let the company see that you swallow it; then raise the second hat and eat the bread that was under that, and do the same with the third. Having eaten the three pieces, give any person liberty to choose under which hat he would wish these three pieces of bread to be. When he has made choice of one of the hats, put it on your head, and ask if he does not think that they are under it.

The Apparent Improbability.—You profess yourself able to show any one what he never saw, what you never saw, and which, after you two have seen, nobody else ever shall see.

After requesting the company to guess the riddle, and they having professed themselves unable to do so, produce a nut, and having cracked it, take out the kernel, and ask them if they ever seen that before; they will of course answer no. You reply, "neither have I, and you will confess that no one else shall ever see it again," saying which you put the kernel into your mouth and eat it.

Caution to the Public.—There was "once upon a time" an old pillifier "down east," upon whom all thetch far and near, were at once charged, when any loss was discovered. The old fellow bore the universal "oums" patiently for a time; but, finding that in some instances he was suffering for the sins of others, he issued a "Caution to the Public," in the usual form:

"I herby forbid all persons, from this date, to steal on my account and risk. I am no longer accountable for their trespasses, or I have more than I can answer for of my own."

A Feeling Judge.—An individual having been convicted upon rather slight evidence, the Judge proceeded to pass judgment as follows:

"Pardon at the bar! You have been found guilty by a jury of your countrymen of a crime which subjects you to the penalty of death. You say you are innocent; the truth of that assertion is only known to you, God and I. It is my duty to leave you for execution. If guilty, you richly deserve the fate which awaits you—if innocent, it will be a gratification to feel that you were hanged without such a crime on your conscience. In either case you will be delivered from a world of care."

An Irishman passing down the street the other day discovered a one-dollar bill lying on the pavement. He eyed the note sufficiently to ascertain that it was of the same stamp of one upon which the day previous he had lost ten cents by way of discount. "Bad luck to the likes of ye!" exclaimed Pat, as he passed on: "there ye may be; devil a finger will I put on ye for lost ten cents by a brother of your's yesterday!"—*Mobile Register.*

A doctor returned a coat to a tailor because it did not fit him. The tailor, seeing the doctor at the funeral of one of his patients, said: "Ah, doctor, you are a happy man. Why not asked the doctor. Because, replied the tailor, you never have any of your bad work returned on your hands."

James I. issued a proclamation in which "the voters for members of parliament are directed, not to choose curious and wrangling lawyers, who seek reputation by stirring needless questions;" and in ancient times lawyers were not allowed to sit in parliament.

If you don't wish to fall in love, keep away from the women. It is impossible to deal in honey and not taste of it.

Ground and Un-ground, Cooked and Un-cooked Food.

In a communication from the society of Shakers, at Lebanon, New York, in the Patent Office Report, we find the following upon the relative value of ground and un-ground, cooked and un-cooked corn for feeding and fattening cattle, &c.

"The experience of more than thirty years leads us to estimate ground corn at one-third higher than un-ground as food for cattle, and especially for fattening pork. Hence it has been the practice of our society for more than a quarter of a century, to grind all our provender."

"The same experience induces us to put a higher value upon cooked than raw meal, and for fattening animals, swine particularly, we consider 5 of cooked, equal to 4 bushels of raw meal."

"Until within the last three or four years our society fattened annually for 30 years, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of pork, exclusive of lard and offal fat, and it is the constant practice to cook the meal, for which purpose six or seven potash kettles are used."

The Shakers are a close observing, calculating people, and go in for the practical realities of life, and, therefore, in the economy of food, must be presumed to be good judges. For ourself, we are disposed to believe the conclusions to which they have arrived are correct.—*Amer. Par.*

The Jews in Russian Poland.—An order has emanated from the Czar, forbidding Jews in Russian Poland to wear the beard, and Jewesses the wig, according to their ancient custom. Whoever does not obey this order willingly, is made to do so by force. In every town, the mayor of the commune, from time to time, is obliged to make a scrutiny of all the heads of the Israelites at home as well as in the streets. On his rounds he is accompanied by a barber, who rectifies the faces of the males, and takes off the wigs found on the heads of females. Part of the mayor's staff is composed of police and Cossacks, who plunder anything that falls under their hands in the houses of the unfortunate Jews. There is no regard for age or sickness; the emperor must be obeyed.

On the 20th of last month, the police and Cossacks surrounded the Synagogue in the town of Piotrkow, which was well filled with Jews, it being on Saturday. The chief of the Cossacks, with the mayor of the town, entered and made a regular search for the forbidden appendages—beards and wigs; and performed the duty of cutting off the first and taking off the second, on the spot.

According to an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer, insanity is said to prevail to a fearful extent in California. Nearly every physician in the State has patients, and hardly a vessel leaves for the Atlantic States, which does not carry away some sufferer. The Judge of one of the lower Courts of San Francisco recently stated, that more than one hundred and fifty cases had come under his observation in that city in less than six months, and the editor of the Courier thinks there have been at least four hundred victims since the settlement of the place by the Americans.

An Engineer to Trust Your Life to.—In one of the New York Courts on Wednesday, a witness was called who has been running an engine in the city; he swore that he had been an engineer for the last eight years; took up the business himself; was now employed running an engine. It appeared further that during these eight years he had been six months on Blackwell's Island for drunkenness; that very recently he had been confined in a cellar for getting drunk, he did not know how long; he was told "one day," but could not swear to one day or two, only as they told him. In summing up, the counsel averred that he was shut up so that he might be sober when called on as a witness. If at any period of his drunkenness the boiler of the engine he tended had bursted, there would, as usual, have been "nobody to blame."

A young sprig of a Doctor once met at a convivial party, several high larks who were bent upon placing in his hat a heavy brick; (or in plain language, to make him gloriously drunk;) which they accomplished about an o'clock at night. The poor doctor insisted upon going, and the party accompanied him to the stable to assist him to mount his horse, which they did by placing him with his face to the animal's tail.

"Hallo," said the doctor, after feeling for the reins, "I am inside out on my horse, or face behind, I don't know which—something wrong anyhow." "So you are," exclaimed one of the wags, "get off, Doc., and we will put you on right." "Get off indeed!" interrupted the doctor; "no you don't. Where's the use of getting off?—Just turn the horse around, and it will all come right—you must all be drunk!"

It is True.—Women have a much nicer sense of the beautiful than men. They are by far the safer umpires in the matter of property and grace. A mere school girl will be thinking and writing about the beauty of birds and flowers, while her brother is robbing the nest and destroying the flowers.

How little do we know the real state of those whom we envy or compassionate.—We are apt to

Kosuth.

Among the prominent speakers at the entertainment given at Southampton, Eng., on the 28th ult., to the Hungarian patriot Kosuth, was the Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. When Kosuth had concluded his eloquent speech, and proposed a toast, "England, the United States, and Turkey," a response was made by Mr. Walker, which is thus alluded to by the London correspondent of the Philadelphia American.

The Hon. Mr. Walker said that, as an American, he felt no miserable jealousy, because Kosuth had first set his foot on British soil, nor would any jealousy be felt by his countrymen. It was due to the citizens of Southampton, who had first interested for Kosuth, that he should first tread the British soil at that place. Mr. Walker then reviewed the history of the governments of England and the United States, and showed that many of the vital principles of the British constitution were embodied in the American form of government. He then spoke of Free-trade, and the doctrine of non-interference. He contended that no government of one country had a right to interfere with the government of another. There was a sentiment which Mr. Walker said would be endorsed by every one of his countrymen—that was, that if the despots of Europe should combine to overthrow the liberties of the British nation, the people of the United States would be prepared to unite heart and soul with their ancestors, in the defense of freedom. The Americans considered these islands as the breakwater of liberty in the ocean between England and America; and they believed that if the surges of despotism should ever break on their shores, that England must first be overwhelmed. If this alliance of despots, headed by Russia, should take place—if they should dare to say to England, abandon your Queen, your trial by jury, your habeas corpus, and other institutions—if this tyrannical demand should ever be made, and the people of England should say to the Americans that they needed assistance, the Americans would say "the time has now come when the conflict between the principles of despotism and liberty must be fought," and then millions of his countrymen would flock to England, and, under the united flag of the two countries, defend those principles of constitutional government so dear to them. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. Walker continued in the same animated strain, "Why should England and America fear the world? Was not the ocean there? Did not their commercial and marine navy amount to nine-tenths of that of the whole world? If the time should come that had almost should ever come, America had four millions of militia, and vessels would not count the millions of Americans who would rush to the rescue of the liberties attacked." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Walker concluded his speech by saying that when Kosuth arrived in America, he would see the good old Anglo-Saxon word "welcome" written upon the hearts of the whole American people. "Welcome, three welcome!" The Americans would take Kosuth to their hearts—they would give him such a welcome as they had never given to any man since the days of their benefactor, Lafayette—who, like Kosuth, had lingered in an Austrian dungeon, and like him, had suffered in defense of the holy principles of liberty. (Mr. Walker sat down amid great cheering.)

Kosuth went in triumph yesterday from his residence in Eaton Place, to receive a hearty welcome from the Lord Mayor, the corporation, and the inhabitants of the city of London. His progress was a grand ovation—all the streets through which he passed were crowded with windows, steps, balconies and sidewalks presented an unbroken human beings from Charing Cross to Guildhall. The scene was an extraordinary one—it appeared as if all the inhabitants of the first city in the world had left their homes to welcome the immortal Kosuth. The great carriage in which he sat was pushed along by the crowd. There were generous shouts from the innumerable Kosuths who were in the carriage in Eaton Place, and during the entire route to the city. The Mayor stood up and took off his little black hat, in which waved a feather, and constantly bowed to the multitude. When he arrived at Guildhall he saw ten thousand people waiting to send forth shouts of "welcome" to him. The object of Kosuth's visit to the city was to receive the address of the Mayor and Corporation. This being read, the Mayor chief responded in his usual happy and eloquent manner. The reports of his speech in today's journals occupy several columns. He spoke in a very flattering and animated manner, of the city corporation, of the great metropolis of the world, and of the government and institutions of England.

A London letter says—The accounts of Kosuth's reception in England have reached Vienna, and it is said that the rage of the government and court, and of a great part of the army, is incredible. On the other hand, it is stated that the mass of the people of Hungary adhere with obstinate firmness to the belief that Kosuth will return to his native land, to re-raise the Hungarian national standard—even the impoverished by the war do not curse him—the wounded do not blame him, and the exiled do not accuse him. Kosuth remains the idol of three-fourths of the people. His patriotism and energy, his simplicity in power, and dignity in misfortune, compel and excite the admiration and affection of all true Magyars.

A large company of Missionaries sailed from Boston, on Tuesday, in the Eastern Mail, Captain Howe, for Honolulu. Rev. J. D. Davis, and wife, Rev. C. B. Andrews and wife, Mr. Abner Wilcox, and Mrs. Thurston, are in labor in connection with the Sandwich Island Mission. Rev. E. Snow, and his wife, Rev. L. H. Gulick, M. D., and his wife are expecting to commence a new mission at the Caroline Isles, three thousand miles beyond the Sandwich Islands.

Missionaries. Col. Horace L. Kimmy, the great land owner, offers to Kosuth and his companions, two thousand acres of land in Texas, if they desire to locate in that country. The land is situated on the Rio Grande river, and is as fertile as any in the United States.

The Governor of Missouri and the Sabbath.

A few weeks since an attempt was made in St. Louis to get up a grand military procession on Sunday, in honor of the men who were executed in Cuba. One of the German military companies sent to Governor King for arms to be used on that occasion. The Governor, to his honor be spoken, refused their request in the following mannerly language:

"If no other reason operated on my mind in not sending you the arms, the one given by you would be sufficient. The 14th day of this month is Sunday, and when I am asked, if possible, to send arms to you by that day, that you may join in a grand military parade, I do not hesitate to inform you, that I cannot send you the arms for that occasion, and I take the responsibility of saying further, that I shall not send them until I am satisfied that there is greater disposition evinced among those who are to use them to observe the moral restraints imposed upon all citizens, to any nothing of what I consider to be the absolute legal enactments upon the subject."

I am one of those who have ever been willing to open wide the door for the reception of our foreign population who have sought a home and an asylum in our happy country; yet when they come, I think it evinces a much better spirit on their part to set about Americanizing themselves—adopting their habits to our institutions—our moral, social, and law-abiding habits.

As American citizens, our habits, our social, moral, and religious restraints are based upon principles handed down to us by our fathers of the Revolution, and we should know more of the influences which have served to elevate us as a people to a high rank among the nations of the earth, than it is possible for those foreigners to know who have just come among us.

The conduct of the Governor on this occasion is the more to be approved when it is known that the Germans in Missouri are very numerous, and command a very large vote. It is in especial contrast with the conduct of many modern politicians, who pander to the corrupt tastes of foreigners, with the hope of securing their votes, as in many parts of the country they build the balance of power between the two great political parties.

Seven Days Later from Europe. New York, Nov. 19th, 4 P. M.

The steamer Africa has arrived with one week's late intelligence from Europe. She left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 11th inst. Kosuth was still receiving the warmest attention in England. A committee had been appointed to raise a Kosuth fund. A correspondence had taken place between the British and Austrian governments relative to Kosuth's reception. Lord Palmerston replied that his government had nothing to do with the matter. Kosuth, on the 3d, addressed a large meeting of the working men, in Cripple-gate Fields, in which he eulogized England and America, and denounced Austria and Russia.

The actual receipts of the Great Exhibition were £200,000, and the surplus, after paying all expenses, £150,000.

Four had advanced 64 on better qualities. Wheat had advanced 1d. Corn was dull and unchanged.

The Tariff.—The Washington Telegraph of Tuesday says:

The tariff is still a great potential in the approaching Congress. The duty will be increased. Millions are being expended for European iron, while American furnaces are neglected. We are informed that the last blast in Virginia has been extinguished, and Pennsylvania has unquestionably suffered extensively.

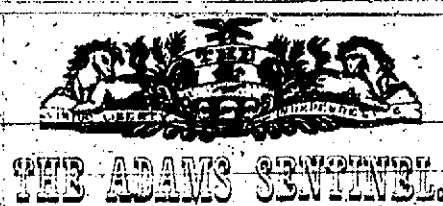
Constitution under the New Foreign Law. At the late term of the United States District Court, held at Iowa city, Isaac Sloan was convicted for using Post Office Stamps a second time, and sentenced to pay fifty dollars and three cents damages. This is the first instance of the kind under the new law.

The Father Family United.—A loving couple who fled from Virginia to Georgetown, N. Y. weeks ago, for the purpose of being united in the bonds of matrimony, and were deflected through the vigilance of the opposing father, arranged their plans so well that on the night of the 10th inst., they succeeded in consummating their designs. It seems that a company of young persons were enjoying themselves in a social party at the house of the young lady's father, (where she had been kept confined to her room ever since the first attempt,) and during a play that was going on, she ran out of the house. A certain doctor was waiting outside with a carriage, into which the party jumped, and were conveyed down the turnpike in double quick time. The license being in readiness, they were married immediately. The father reached town about eight o'clock, and as his carriage passed down Bridge street, the bride, who was sitting at the window, modestly remarked, "there goes pa, but I'm married!"—Washington Telegraph.

Windfall for a Father.—Mr. James Miller, who has worked as a journeyman hatter for the last ten years, in Cincinnati, a few days ago received notice from Washington city that the sum of \$30,000 was awaiting his orders at the capital—he being heir to an old Mexican indemnity claim, to that amount, which has recently been allowed by the Commissioners. The good news was entirely unexpected to him.

A Pastor's Labor.—The Rev. Dr. Adams, of the Boston Street Central Presbyterian Church, preached his sevenieth annual sermon on Sunday last. During the period that has elapsed since his installation, embracing 84 Sabbath, 758 individuals have been admitted as members, about one-half of whom were received on profession of their faith. A record of the operations of the Sabbath school connected with that church, shows that during the last twelve years, 260 persons have been engaged as teachers, in the instruction of 4,000 different children and youths.—N. Y. Times.

Sunday in California.—Four theaters and other places of amusement are open in San Francisco on Sunday evenings, as are by the advertisements in the newspapers of that city.



GGETTSBURG.

Monday, November 24th, 1851.

Congress will meet on Monday next.

Bank of Gettysburg. At an election held on Monday last, for Directors of this Institution, the following persons were chosen:

George Swage, Wm. D. Himes, Jacob Young, Jacob Reese, Henry Wynn, Geo. Metzger, Wm. Gardner, Geo. W. McClellan, Lewis M. Motter, Wm. McSherry, Samuel Miller, Wm. Ross, John Hauck.

Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike.

At an election held on the 19th inst., the following persons were chosen officers of this company for the ensuing year:

President—George Smyser. Managers—Wm. McSherry, Wm. D. Himes, Richard Dorsey, J. H. McClellan, J. R. McPherson, J. B. McPherson.

Temperance Address.

We were requested to announce that by invitation of "Adams Division No. 214, S. of T.," the Rev. Dr. BAUGHER will deliver an Address on the subject of Temperance on Thanksgiving Evening (Thursday) at 6 o'clock, in the English Lutheran Church of this place. The friends of Temperance are invited to attend.

The Rev. LUTHER ALBERT, late of Gettysburg Seminary, has been elected Pastor of the English Lutheran Church in Germantown, Pa., and was to deliver his introductory sermon yesterday.

This day has been fixed for the commencement of the trials at Philadelphia, of the individuals accused of the murder of Mr. Coteau, and resistance of the Fugitive Slave Law, near Lancaster, in September. The trials are exciting great interest. Jurors have been selected from different parts of the State by the Marshal—114 in number—and amongst them some of our most respectable citizens. We observe that Hon. JAMES WILSON, WM. R. SADLER, Esq., and ROBERT SMITH, Esq. have been selected from Adams County.

The Late Dr. Chamberlain.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association of Oakland College, Miss, on the 13th of October, a committee was appointed, to co-operate with the Board of Trustees, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the late President of Oakland College, Dr. JEREMIAH CHAMBERLAIN.

What a County.—During the last two terms of the Court at Cumberland, Md., not less than twenty persons have been sent to the State Penitentiary from that County. We think, in this part of the world, that we are doing badly if we send one in a year or two.

On Thursday night week, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbia was destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of \$3,000 on the building, though that amount will not half cover the loss.

Ex-Governor JAMES C. JONES, who was elected a U. S. Senator, on the 14th inst., by the Legislature of Tennessee. He is a first-rate man, and a true-blue Whig.

Georgia U. S. Senator.—The Hon. Robert Toombs, Union Whig, has been elected United States Senator for Georgia, without opposition. In the address delivered on the 18th inst., he declared that the Union party would be free to unite with either the Whig or Democratic national convention, according as one of the other most strongly endorsed the compromise. For the present, he said, the Union party of Georgia adhere to an isolated and independent position.

There is no longer any doubt as to the political complexion of the newly-elected Legislature of New York. The Whigs will have a majority of two members in the Assembly, whilst the Senate will be politically split and presided over by a Democratic Lieutenant Governor. It appears, however, that the casting vote of this officer does not extend to the passing of bills, which, as they are required to receive the votes of a majority of all the members of the Body, cannot be passed except with the aid of both parties.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the returns of the late election show that some forty thousand Whig voters stand at home at the late election in Ohio—were too lazy to come out and vote! Many of our easy-going friends are disposed to take the flattering accounts of the Democratic press as gospel, and consider the Whig party used up; whereas facts will show that, by union and concert, by taking counsel, friends, and not from enemies, by going to the polls on election day, and voting the full Whig ticket; by getting out a full Whig vote, our friends could carry Ohio easily, over Democrats and Abolitionists combined.

The length of the Hampshire Railroad, which extends from Whaling to Cranbury, where it intersects the Pennsylvania Railroad, is 74 to 75 miles. The work is to be commenced at Cranbury, and proceed towards Whaling. This road will be of considerable importance to Pennsylvania.

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Tariff Meeting in Berks county.

A very large meeting of the Democrats of Berks county was held in Reading on Monday last. All the leading men of the party were present. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Muhlenberg, assisted by fifteen Vice Presidents and thirty-eight Secretaries. The speakers were Wm. Strong, F. W. Hughes, and H. A. Muhlenberg. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft resolutions. The feeling in favor of Tariff protection was very strong, and resolutions recommending a modification of the Tariff, as a democratic measure, and as an act of justice to Pennsylvania, were unanimously adopted. This is an important movement, says the North American, and there is hope in it, even if it be an eleventh—or, rather, a twelfth—hour of repentance, on the part of men who come out for a Tariff, after having first voted it down.

More Specie Going!

The steamer Canada sailed on Wednesday from New York for Liverpool, with 55 passengers and 81,295,992 in specie! Gold in Transit.—A few days ago the steamer "Daniel Webster" arrived at New York from Chagres, with about \$550,000 in gold, and at the same time the steamer "Franklin" sailed from New York for Havre with about \$200,000.

The Richmond Whig complains of a great scarcity of specie in that city—so great as to seriously interfere with the ordinary transactions of business. Similar inconvenience is felt in New York, where a proposition has been made that the banks issue silver tokens to supply the want.

How can it be otherwise when specie is going out to Europe at the rate of a million a week? Will the anti-Tariffites never get their eyes open?

It is settled, we believe, that the Whigs will have the ascendancy in the next Legislature of Louisiana, the members of which have just been elected. They will have to elect a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Downs, whose term of service will expire in March, 1852. The Representatives elected to Congress consist of one Whig and three Democrats, viz: J. Aristide Landry, Louis St. Martin, Alex. G. Penn, Isaac E. Morse.

There was an anniversary procession of the Firemen at Baltimore on Wednesday last, which it is said, was the most imposing display of the kind ever witnessed in that city. The turn-out was very large; the procession being not less than a mile in length. There were companies from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Cumberland, and other places. The engines and apparatus were beautifully ornamented, and some were literally covered with wreaths of flowers and bouquets which had been presented. The streets through which the procession passed were completely crowded with spectators. Every door and window was filled. Ladies were seen waving white handkerchiefs at every point, and distributing bouquets to the firemen. The whole scene was beautiful and imposing.

An eloquent and appropriate address was delivered to them in Monument Square, by Judge Leland.

The Supreme Court.

The lately elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on Friday week, in obedience to law, to determine by their respective terms of service, where Richard Coulter, of Westminster, drew the full term of fifteen years—Walter H. Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, twelve years—John H. Gibson, of Carlisle, nine years—Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster, six years, and Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, three years. By this allotment, Judge Black becomes Chief Justice of the Court; and at the end of his term of three years, the present of the State will elect a successor for fifteen years. Judge Lewis will then become Chief Justice, and thus the senior Judge, having the shortest time to serve, will in his turn preside in the Court.

Home Journal for 1852.

Morris & Willis, New York, will commence a new series of their interesting Family Newspaper on the 1st of January. It is edited with a very considerable talent, and is quite new in its character and circulation. It is published weekly at \$2 a year in advance. Address Morris & Willis, 107 Fulton street, New York.

Nathan's Magazine for December, is indeed a beautiful number, and contains 104 pages of original articles, from the pens of the best writers. There are two splendid engravings, besides a variety of other embellishments. Some new features are to be added to the work. See prospectus.

On Saturday night week, the Cape Fear River, in North Carolina, fell from fifteen to twenty inches, leaving only five inches of water in the channel at Fayetteville! Such a thing was never before seen.

The steamer Georgia arrived at New York on Wednesday, with 400 passengers, from California, and 21,433,650 in gold on freight, and about \$200,000 in the hands of passengers.

Emigrants are rapidly settling the new State, and whither and whither are multiplying. A regular line of packets has been established between London and New York, and a line of emigrants between that port and New Orleans, which will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the States.

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New York Election.

We have at last the official result of the New York election. It will be seen that the battle was very nearly a draw—on the advantage being rather on the side of the Democrats, who have elected a majority of the Canal Board. The majorities on the State Ticket stand as follows:

Comptroller—John C. Wright, Dem., 493; Secretary of State, H. S. Randall, Dem., 1430; Attorney-General, L. S. Chastellain, Dem., 340; Engineer & Surveyor, W. J. M. Apple, Dem., 930; Treasurer, James M. Cook, Whig, 82; Canal Commissioner, Henry Fitzgibbon, Whig, 813.

The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate 16 Democrats and 16 Whigs; but the Lieut. Governor, Church, being a Democrat, will have the casting vote. Assembly, 65 Whigs and 63 Democrats, being a Whig majority of two.

There is nothing in the situation of the Whig party, says the North American, to dispirit the friends of the Union and the Constitution. It rarely exhibits its full strength and power, except upon some extraordinary occasion. Possessing in a very great degree, the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the country, it only seeks to be felt when the great national interests are to be served. With a vote fully polled, we are largely in the ascendant. One difficulty has been to bring out the votes at the ordinary elections. If we could do so, we will be found that the Whigs were quite as badly defeated in the fall of 1850, as they now are; and yet Gen. Harrison, in the following year, in an electoral College of 294 votes, was elected President by a majority of 174! Let this recollection inspire the party now.

Let us cherish more fervently than our those great principles which have so long been our rallying cry, and which, this day, stand before the world as the principles of enlightened republicanism and progress. Let us abandon all causes of dissension, and unite, as we have heretofore done, for the good of the country. Let us cast aside all personal feeling which may in any way prejudice the Whig cause. Having done this, let us meet our brethren from all parts of the Union, in a National Convention, and with a catholic spirit accept as a candidate, whoever is best fitted to administer the high trusts of government, and best able to call out a merited expression of popular partiality. Acting with these motives, and governed by this discreet policy, the clouds which now hang over our political horizon will soon disappear, and be followed by a sunshine of hope, which will usher in another victory even more brilliant than that which called him, who might well be styled the Hero of Humanity, from the clappanets of Mexico to the chief magistracy of the Union.

There is one consolation we Whigs have in going up Salt River—our opponents do the towing for us.

Gov. Slade has just imported a fresh supply of school-mistresses in Chicago from down East. The Chicago Democrat says: "That school-mistress business is one of the best things for the West that ever happened. It drains the East of its surplus population, and the very best portion of it too. It also furnishes the young men with the very best of wives. And no sooner are they married than they send home for their sisters, cousins, &c. It is often the case that one of these Yankee school-mistresses is the nucleus of settling a whole township, and thus of building a school-house and filling it with scholars."

Col. Brazz's Battery of Flying Artillery, which did such noble service at the battle of Buena Vista, had a drill parade at Jefferson Barracks on the 19th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The company now consists of seventy effective men; and of these, only three—First Sergeant Schwartz, Sergeant Herron, and Muskrat Kearney—were with him in Mexico. They were in every battle with Gen. Taylor, and the first named was wounded twice.

Troubles in Utah.—The accounts from the Salt Lake give information of a most extraordinary revolution in the Mormon settlement. Those violent fanatics, feeling vain of their strength, and believing themselves secure from the intervention of the Government by the remoteness of their position, have drawn the United States of forces, who are not Mormons, from the Territory. The Governor, Brigham Young, renounces all allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The necessity of a strong military force at the Salt Lake is obvious; it should be a permanent post, and should be garrisoned by troops enough to chastise the insolence of the Mormons, and to keep them in subjection to the law.

The Spire of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati is to be carried to an elevation of 272 feet, higher than any other in the United States. The top is to be an immense hand, pointing upwards.

We are it stated that the Catholics of Buffalo, N. Y., contemplate the erection of a Cathedral in that city, to cost one million of dollars.

Over six hundred thousand dollars' worth of postage stamps have been disposed of by the Department at Washington since the 1st of July.

Scene in a Parting Glass. Teacher.—Tom, farm coming? Scholar.—Coming in a regular, active, energetic, industrious, moral, prompt, warm, third person, singular number, and present tense, without any of the pomp, style, or form, don't it?

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RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

The Commissioners named in the Charter for the construction of a Railroad from Gettysburg to some point in the County of York, met, pursuant to notice, at the Court-house, on Tuesday last. In the absence of the President of the Board, Wm. B. Wilson, Esq., was called to the Chair.

After a free interchange of opinion, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Road be made from Gettysburg to Hanover by the nearest, cheapest and best route.

2. Resolved, That subscription books be forthwith opened in all the boroughs and townships of this county, and such other places as may promise success, and that the subscriptions be taken on the condition, that if the entire amount of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars be not secured, and voluntary township assessments be resorted to, all subscriptions within such assessed townships shall be exonerated to the amount of such assessments.

3. Resolved, That the Road shall not be commenced until the sum of \$130,000 shall be secured.

4. Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare Books of Subscription for Stock, and to make all necessary arrangements to have their assessed immediately.

[The Committee under the above Resolutions are Robert McCurdy, Col. James D. Paxton, Maj. Wm. W. Hamersly, A. R. Stevenson, Esq., and D. McConoughy, Esq.]

5. Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to write to Messrs. Haupt and Sickles, or either of them, to make a survey of the proposed route.

[Messrs. Wm. W. Hamersly, Samuel Miller, and George Shryock constitute said Committee.]

6. Resolved, That the subscriptions for Stock be taken payable in twelve installments—one being made payable every three months after the Road shall have been put under contract.

7. Resolved, That Township meetings be held in each township, and at such times and places as shall be designated by the Commissioners of each township.

8. Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday, the 23d of December next, in the Grand Jury Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the County.

Shocking & Thrilling Occurrence! Sixty School Children Killed, and 70 or 80 Wounded! On Thursday afternoon last, in the large Public School on Greenwich Avenue, New York city, an alarm of fire was raised, and the children becoming frightened, attempted to escape from the building, and made a general rush for the doors and windows. A large number were crowding against the balustrades in the second and third stories, when they gave way, and the whole were precipitated forty feet to the floor below, which was of flag stones. The scene was awful and heart-rending beyond description. About sixty of the little innocents were instantly killed, and some seventy or eighty maimed—some of them for life—and a number, it is thought, cannot recover. Many of the little ones were so dreadfully mangled as to be scarcely recognizable by their parents. The spectacle of frantic fathers and mothers clasping their dead and dying children, brought all attempts at description, and mingled with the cries of the dying victims, produced an excitement never before known in the city, and has produced a general gloom.

The building was four stories high, and the number of children in attendance at the time of the occurrence was 1851, besides teachers.

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The accounts from Havana state that Mr. John S. THRASHER has been tried and convicted of treason, and sentenced to eight years' labor in the chain-gang. The charge against him was, we believe, that of having been connected with the recent unlawful invasion of Cuba. He is a native of the Irish nation, and resided in Havana for five or six years, and was lately in the city of New York, where he was arrested by the authorities, and sent to Havana.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



RENTYSEBURG:

Monday, November 24th, 1851.

Congress will meet on Monday next.

Bank of Gettysburg.

At an election held on Monday last, for Directors of this Institution, the following persons were chosen:

George Young, Jacob Fong, Henry W. W. Gardner, Lewis M. Motter, Samuel Miller, John D. Himes, Wm. D. Himes, Geo. Metzger, Geo. W. McClellan, Wm. McSherry, Wm. Ross.

Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnpike.

At an election held on the 10th inst. the following persons were chosen officers of this company for the ensuing year:

President—George Smyser. Managers—Wm. McSherry, Wm. D. Himes, Richard Dorsey, J. H. McClellan, J. B. McPherson.

Temperance Address.

We are requested to announce that, by invitation of "Adams Division No. 214 S. of T.," the Rev. Dr. BACCHER will deliver an Address on the subject of Temperance on Thanksgiving Evening (Thursday next), at 6 o'clock, in the English Lutheran Church of this place. The friends of Temperance are invited to attend.

The Rev. LUTHER ALBERT, late of Gettysburg Seminary, has been elected Pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Germantown, Pa., and was to deliver his introductory sermon yesterday.

This day has been fixed for the commencement of the trials at Philadelphia, of the individuals accused of the murder of Mr. Gorsuch, and resistance of the Fugitive Slave Law, near Lancaster, in the September. The trials are exciting great interest. Jurors have been selected from different parts of the State by the Marshal—114 in number—and amongst them some of our most respectable citizens. We observe that Hon. JAMES WILSON, WM. R. SADLER, Esq., and ROBERT SMITH, Esq. have been selected from Adams County.

The Late Dr. Chamberlain.

At a meeting of the Alumni Association of Oakland College, Miss., on the 13th of October, a committee was appointed, to co-operate with the Board of Trustees, for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to the memory of the late President of Oakland College, Dr. JEREMIAH CHAMBERLAIN.

What a Country.—During the last two terms of the Court at Cumberland, Md., no less than twenty-one persons have been sent to the State Penitentiary from that country! We think, in this part of the world, that we are doing badly if we send one in a year or two.

On Thursday night week, the Methodist Episcopal Church in Columbia was destroyed by fire. There was an insurance of \$2,000 on the building, though that amount will not half cover the loss.

Ex-Governor JAMES C. JONES, (who) was elected a U. S. Senator, on the 14th inst., by the Legislature of Tennessee. He is a first-rate man, and a true-blue Whig.

George U. S. Senator.—The Hon. Robert Toombs, U. S. Senator.—The Hon. Robert Toombs, U. S. Senator for Georgia, without serious opposition. In the address delivered on the 13th inst., he declared that the Union party would be free to unite with either the Whig or Democratic national convention, according as one or the other most strongly endorsed the compromise. For the present, he said, the Union party of Georgia adhere to an isolated and independent position.

There is no longer any doubt as to the political complexion of the newly elected Legislature of New York. The Whigs will have a majority of two members in the Assembly, whilst the Senate will be politically divided, and presided over by a Democratic Lieutenant Governor. It appears, however, that the casting vote of this officer does not extend to the passing of bills, which, as they are required to receive the votes of a majority of all the members of the body, cannot be passed except with the aid of both parties.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the returns of the late election show that some forty thousand Whig voters stand at home at the late election in Ohio—were too lazy to come out and vote! Many of our easy, good-natured friends are disposed to take the flattering accounts of the Democratic press as gospel, and consider the Whig party used up; whereas figures will show that, by union and concert, by taking counsel friends, and not from enemies; by going to the polls on election day, and voting the full Whig ticket; by getting out a full Whig vote, our friends could carry Ohio easily, over Democrats and Abolitionists combined.

The length of the Hempfield Railroad, which extends from Wheeling to Greensburg, where it intersects the Pennsylvania Railroad, is 78 to 79 miles. The work is to be commenced at Wheeling, and proceed towards Greensburg. This road will be of considerable injury to Pittsburg.

Tariff Meeting in Berks County.

A very large meeting of the Democrats of Berks County was held in Reading on Monday last. All the leading men of the party were present. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Muhlenberg, assisted by fifteen Vice Presidents and thirty-eight Secretaries. The speakers were Wm. Strong, F. W. Hughes, and H. A. Muhlenberg. A committee of twenty-five was appointed to draft resolutions. The feeling in favor of Tariff protection was very strong, and resolutions recommending a modification of the Tariff, as a democratic measure, and as an act of justice to Pennsylvania, were unanimously adopted. This is an important movement, says the North American, and there is hope in it, even if it be an eleven-hour, or a twelve-hour hour of repentance, on the part of men who come out for a Tariff, after having first voted it down.

More Specie Going!

The steamer Canada sailed on Wednesday from New York for Liverpool, with 35 passengers and \$1,205,092 in specie!

Gold in Transit.—A few days ago the steamer "Daniel Webster" arrived at New York from Chagres, with about \$550,000 in gold; and at the same time the steamer "Franklin" sailed from New York for Havre with about \$600,000.

The Richmond Whig complains of a great scarcity of specie in that city—so great as to seriously interfere with the ordinary transactions of business. Similar inconvenience is felt in New York, where a proposition has been made that the banks issue silver tokens to supply the want. How can it be otherwise when specie is going out to Europe at the rate of a million a week? Will the anti-Tariffers never get their eyes open?

It is settled, we believe, that the Whigs will have the ascendancy in the next Legislature of Louisiana, the members of which have just been elected. They will have to elect a United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Downs, whose term of service will expire in March, 1853. The Representatives elected to Congress consist of one Whig and three Democrats, viz: J. Aristide Laundry, Louis St. Martin, Alex. G. Penn, Isaac E. Morse.

There was an anniversary Wednesday of the Firemen at Baltimore on Wednesday last, which it is said, was the most imposing display of the kind ever witnessed in that city. The turn-out was very large—the procession being not less than a mile in length. There were companies from Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Cumberland, and other places. The engines and apparatus were beautifully ornamented; and some were literally covered with wreaths of flowers and bouquets which had been presented. The streets through which the procession passed were completely crowded with spectators. Every door and window was filled. Ladies were seen waving white handkerchiefs at every point, and distributing bouquets to the firemen. The whole scene was beautiful and imposing. An eloquent and appropriate address was delivered to them in Monument Square, by Judge Legrand.

The Supreme Court.

The lately elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, met at Harrisburg on Friday week, in obedience to law, to determine by lot their respective terms of service, when Richard Coulter, of Westmoreland, drew the full term of fifteen years—Walter H. Lowrie, of Pittsburgh, twelve years—John B. Gibson, of Carlisle, nine years—Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster, six years, and Jeremiah S. Black, of Somerset, three years. By this allotment, Judge Black becomes Chief Justice of the Court; and at the end of his term of three years, the people of the State will elect a successor for fifteen years. Judge Lewis will then become Chief Justice, and thus the senior Judge, having the shortest time to serve, will in his turn preside in the Court.

Home Journal for 1852.

Morris & Willis, New York, will commence a new series of their interesting Family Newspaper on the 1st of January. It is edited with very considerable talent, and from its merits has attained a large circulation. It is published weekly at \$2 a year, in advance. Address Morris & Willis, 147 Fulton street, New York.

Sartain's Magazine for December, is indeed a beautiful number, and contains 104 pages of original articles, from the pens of the best writers. There are two splendid engravings, besides a variety of other embellishments. Some new features are to be added to the work. See prospectus.

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Texas.—Emigrants are rapidly settling this new State, and schools and churches are multiplying. A regular line of packets has been established between Laredo and New York, and a line of steamers between that port and New Orleans, which will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Western part of the State.

New York Election.

We have at last the official result of the New York election. It will be seen that the battle was very nearly a drawn one, the advantage being rather on the side of the Democrats, who have elected a majority of the Canal Board. The majorities on the State Ticket stand as follows: Secretary, John C. Wright, Dem., 183; Attorney-General, H. S. Randall, Dem., 1449; Engineer and Surveyor, W. J. M. Alphonse, Dem., 2290; Treasurer, James M. Cook, Whig, 92; Canal Commissioner, Henry Fitzhugh, Whig, 813. The Legislature will stand as follows: Senate 16 Democrats and 16 Whigs; but the Lieut. Governor, Church, being a Democrat, will have the casting vote. Assembly, 65 Whigs and 63 Democrats, being a Whig majority of two.

There is nothing in the situation of the Whig party, says the North American, to dispirit the friends of the Union and the Constitution. It rarely exhibits its full strength and power, except upon some extraordinary occasion. Possessing in a very great degree, the virtue, patriotism and intelligence of the country, it only seeks to be felt when the great national interests are to be served. With a vote fully polled, we are largely in the ascendancy. Our difficulty has been to bring out the votes at the ordinary elections. If we go back ten years, it will be found that the Whigs were quite as badly defeated in the fall of 1839, as they now are; and yet Gen. Harrison, in the following year, in an electoral college of 294 votes, was elected President by a majority of 174! Let this reflection inspire the party now. Let us recommit more fervently than ever those great principles which have so long been our rallying cry, and which, this stand before the world as the principles of enlightened republicanism and progress. Let us abandon all causes of dissension, and unite, as we have heretofore done, for the good of the country. Let us cast aside all personal feeling which may in any way prejudice the Whig cause. Having done this, let us meet our brethren from all parts of the Union, in a National Convention, and with a catholic spirit accept as a candidate, whoever is best fitted to administer the high trusts of government, and best able to call out a cordial expression of popular partiality. Acting with these motives, and governed by this discreet policy, the clouds which now hang over our political horizon will soon disappear, and be followed by a sunshine of hope, which will usher in another victory even more brilliant than that which called him, who might well be styled the Hero of Humanity, from the chapparrals of Mexico to the chief magistracy of the Union.

There is one consolation we Whigs have in going up Salt River—our opponents do the rowing for us.

Gov. Slade has just imported a fresh supply of school-mistresses to Chicago from down East. The Chicago Democrat says: "That school mistress business is one of the best things for the West that ever happened. It drains the East of its surplus female population, and the very best portion of it too. It also furnishes the young men with the very best of wives. And no sooner are they married than they send home for their sisters, cousins, &c. It is often the case that one of these Yankee school-mistresses is the means of settling a whole township, and thus of building a school-house and filling it with scholars."

Col. Bragg's Battery of Flying Artillery, which did such noble service at the battle of Buena Vista, had a drill parade at Jefferson Barracks on the 9th inst., in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. The company now consists of seventy effective men; and of these, only three—First Sergeant Swartwout, Sergeant Heron, and Musican Kettner—were with him in Mexico. They were in every battle with Gen. Taylor, and the first named was wounded twice.

Travellers in Utah.—The accounts from the Salt Lake give information of a most extraordinary revolution in the Mormon settlement. These violent fanatics, foolishly vain of their strength, and believing themselves secure from the interposition of the Government by the remoteness of their position, have driven the United States officers, who are not Mormons, from the Territory. The Governor, Brigham Young, renounces all allegiance to the Government of the United States.

The necessity of a strong military force at the Salt Lake is obvious; it should be a permanent post, and should be garrisoned by troops enough to elastically the insubordination of the Mormons, and to keep them in subjection to the law.

The Spire of the First Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati is to be carried to an elevation of 272 feet, higher than any other in the United States. The top is to be an immense band, pointing upwards.

We are informed that the Catholics of Buffalo, N. Y., contemplate the erection of a Cathedral in that city, to cost one million of dollars.

Over six hundred thousand dollars' worth of postage stamps have been disposed of by the Department at Washington since the 1st of July.

Scene in a Parsing Class.

Teacher.—"Tom, parsing class."

Scholar.—"Counting is a regular, active, transitive verb, indicative mood, present tense, third person, singular number, and agrees with—it agrees with all the young girls in town, don't it?"

RAIL-ROAD MEETING.

The Commissioners named in the Charter for the construction of a Railroad from Gettysburg to Hanover in the County of York, met, pursuant to notice, at the Court House, on Tuesday last. In the absence of the President of the Board, Wm. B. Winsor, Esq., was called to the Chair.

After a free interchange of opinion, the following resolutions were adopted:—

1. Resolved, That the Road be made from Gettysburg to Hanover by the nearest, cheapest and best route.

2. Resolved, That subscription books be forthwith opened in all the boroughs and townships of this county, and all such other places as may be taken on condition, that the subscriptions be broken on the ground, and that the entire amount of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars be not awarded, and voluntary township assessment be resorted to, all sub-division within such assessed townships shall be exonerated to the amount of such assessment.

3. Resolved, That the Road shall not be commenced until the sum of \$130,000 shall be secured.

4. Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to prepare a Book of Subscription for Stock, and to make all necessary arrangements to have them assessed immediately.

The Committee under the above Resolutions are: Robert McCreary, Col. James D. Paxton, Maj. Wm. W. Hamersly, A. R. Stevenson, Esq., and D. McConaughy, Esq.

5. Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to write to Messrs. Haupt and Sickles, or either of them, to make a survey of the proposed route.

[Messrs. Wm. W. Hamersly, Samuel Miller, and George Shryock constitute said Committee.]

6. Resolved, That the subscription for Stock be taken payable in twelve instalments—one being made payable every three months after the Road shall have been put under contract.

7. Resolved, That Township meetings be held in each township, and at such times and places as shall be designated by the Commissioners of each township.

8. Resolved, That when this Board adjourns, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday the 23d of December next, in the Grand Jury Room, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be published in all the papers of the County.

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Meeting of Members of the Bar.

After the adjournment of the Court on Thursday evening last, Judges DURKEE and McDIVY having retired, the members of the Bar and officers of the Court convened in the Court-room for the purpose of paying a suitable tribute of respect to the retiring Judges. Judge ROSS was called to the chair, and Hon. MOSES McCLEAN appointed Secretary. Speeches—pertinent to the occasion, eloquent and full of merit and evident feeling—were successively made by D. M. Suyson, D. M. Conaughy, R. G. McCreary, A. R. Stevenson, Hon. Moses McClean, B. B. Buehler, Hon. James Cooper, J. G. Reed and Wm. B. McClean, Esq. After which the following Resolutions were offered by Mr. Cooper, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The connection which has long existed between the Hon. DANIEL DURKEE and the Hon. JAMES McDIVY, and the members of the Bar and Officers of the Court, is about to cease, in consequence of their retirement from the Bench, which they have occupied with so much credit; and whereas it is deemed fitting, that some testimonial of the respect, confidence, and kindly feeling which are entertained towards them by all the members of the Bar and officers of the Court over which they have presided, should be given: Therefore,

Resolved, That in parting with Judge DURKEE, we deem it a duty to express the sense which we entertain of the ability, impartiality, and courtesy which he has uniformly displayed in the discharge of his duties as the presiding Officer of this Court, and to tender to him our assurance of the high respect which we feel for him both as an accomplished Judge and an honest man, as well as of our deep regret at the dissolution of the ties which have hitherto united us.

Resolved, That we entertain for the Honorable JAMES McDIVY, (also about to retire,) sentiments of the highest respect and esteem for the integrity, uprightness and ability with which he has conducted himself as a Judge of this Court, and that we hereby tender him the assurance of the respect which we feel in ending the relations which have heretofore existed between us.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. McCreary, was also unanimously adopted by the members of the Bar:

Resolved, That the Officers of the County, now about to retire from the stations which they have filled so much to their own credit, and to the satisfaction of those with whom they have been brought in contact in the course of their official life, will bear with them the best wishes of the members of the Bar for their future prosperity and happiness.

Mr. McConaughy offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as members of this Bar and Officers of this Court, we cannot forbear an expression of a deep feeling of regret at the separation which is now to take place between us and the Hon. DANIEL M. SMYER, in consequence of his elevation to the Bench as the President Judge of the Judicial District of Bucks and Montgomery; and that whilst we are gratified by his elevation to a position which his talents and character will at once honor and adorn, the loss of him as an honorable and able member of the Bar, a perfect gentleman and an esteemed citizen, who has occupied a high and influential position as a member of our Community, and as a Civilian in the Legislative halls of our Commonwealth—justly merits this voluntary and grateful tribute, and from us who know him, an expression of our deep sense of the loss which, in all these relations, we and our fellow citizens will experience in this separation.

Mr. Smyer, being present, responded to this (as he remarked) unexpected compliment, in a few happy and eloquent remarks, expressive of the feelings of pleasure and pride with which he reverted to past kind associations with the members of the Bar, officers of the Court, and our community generally, and the deep regret that these kindly associations were about to be sundered.

Messrs. McCreary, McClean and Reed were appointed a Committee to communicate a copy of the above resolutions to the gentleman therein respectfully named. On motion of Mr. M. McClean, it was ordered that the proceedings be published in all the papers of the district.

On Saturday week, the train of cars from Baltimore to Washington, run over a man and completely severed his head from his body. It was not known who he was, or how he came to be upon the track.

Since the above was in type, we observe the following notice of it in the National Intelligencer of Thursday evening last:

Mysterious Case.—On Friday morning last, a passenger train from Baltimore to Washington stopped at the White Oak Station, about 22 miles east of Washington, to land a passenger. During the brief stoppage the Engineer cast his eye forward and observed some object lying upon the cow-catcher. On further investigation this was found to be the body of a man without a head. Naturally supposing that the man had been killed by the train, some search was immediately made for the head, but without success. On the following day further and more thorough search was made, but so yet we believe it has not been found. This circumstance naturally leads to the belief that the deceased came to his death otherwise than by the train, and was probably placed upon the line of the road in order to suggest a plausible manner for his destruction. From papers in the pockets of the deceased he is ascertained to have been a man named McCLEAN, and had been working at the mine, or ore-banks, near the line of the railroad. We have not heard whether any inquest has been held upon the body, but suppose that such must have been the case. The affair is certainly a very horrible one.

P. S. The head has since been found, dreadfully mutilated—so that the man was caught by the cow-catcher, probably asleep on the track.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19—10, P. M.—An enthusiastic meeting was held to-night, at the Chinese Museum, to express sympathy for the Irish exiles, O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell and others. Gov. Wm. F. Johnston presided. An address to the President of the United States was adopted, asking him to intercede with the English Government for the restoration of the exiles to liberty. Eloquent speeches were made by Gov. Johnston, Z. Collins Lee, of Baltimore, Morten McMichael, J. Cadwallader, Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, and others.

Kossuth.

Among the prominent speakers at the entertainment given at Southampton, Eng., on the 28th ult., to the Hungarian patriot, Kossuth, was the Hon. Robt. J. Walker, Ex-Secretary of the U. S. Treasury. When Kossuth had concluded his eloquent speech, and proposed a toast, "England, the United States, and Turkey," a response was made by Mr. Walker, which is thus alluded to by the London correspondent of the Philadelphia American.

The Hon. Mr. Walker said that, as an American, he felt no miserable jealousy because Kossuth had first set his foot on British soil, nor would any jealousy be felt by his countrymen. It was due to the citizens of Southampton, who had first intreated the British soil at that place. Mr. Walker then reviewed the history of the governments of England and the United States, and showed that many of the vital principles of the British constitution were embodied in the American form of government. He then spoke of Free-trade, and the doctrine of non-intervention. He contended that no government of one country had a right to interfere with the government of another. There was a sentiment which Mr. Walker said would be endorsed by every one of his countrymen—that was, that if the despots of Europe should combine to overthrow the liberties of the British nation, the people of the United States would be prepared to unite heart and soul, with their ancestors, in the defence of freedom.

The Americans considered these islands as the breakwater of liberty; and the ocean between England and America; and they believed that if the surges of despotism should ever break on their shores, that England must first be overwhelmed. If this alliance of despots, headed by Russia, should take place—if they should dare to try to England, abandon your Queen, your trial by jury, your habeas corpus, and other institutions—if this tyrannous demand should ever be made, and the people of England should assist the Americans that they needed assistance, the Americans would say "the time has now come when the conflict between the principles of despotism and liberty must be fought," and then millions of his countrymen would flock to England, and, under the united flags of the two countries, defend those principles of constitutional government so dear to them. (Tremendous cheers.)

Mr. Walker continued in the same animated strain, "Why should England and America fear the world? Was not the ocean theirs? Did not their commercial and marine navy amount to nine-tenths of that of the whole world? If the time to which he had alluded should ever come, America had four millions of millions, and vessels would not contain the millions of Americans who would rush to the rescue of the liberties attacked." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Walker concluded his speech by saying that when Kossuth arrived in America, he would find the good old Anglo-Saxon word "welcome" written upon the hearts of the whole American people. "Welcome, Kossuth welcome!" The Americans would take Kossuth to their hearts of hearts—they would give him such a welcome as they had never given to any man since the days of their benefactor, Lafayette—who, like Kossuth, had lingered in an Austrian dungeon, and, like him, had suffered in defence of the holy principles of liberty. (Mr. Walker sat down amid great cheering.)

Kossuth went in triumph yesterday from his residence in Eaton Place, to receive a hearty welcome from the Lord Mayor, the corporation, and the inhabitants of the city of London. His progress was a grand ovation—all the streets through which he passed were crowded; windows, steps, balconies and sidewalks presented one mass of human beings from Charing Cross to Guildhall. The scene was an extraordinary one—it appeared as if all the inhabitants of the first city in the world had left their homes to welcome the immortal Kossuth. The open carriage in which he sat was pushed along by the crowd. There were generous shouts from the moment Kossuth entered his carriage in Eaton Place, and during the entire route to the city. The Magyar stood up and took off his little black hat, in which waved a feather, and constantly bowed to the multitude. When he arrived at Guildhall he saw ten thousand people waiting to send forth shouts of "welcome" to him. The object of Kossuth's visit to the city was to receive the address of the Mayor and Corporation. This being read, the Magyar chief responded in his usual happy and eloquent manner. The reports of his speech in the journals occupy several columns. He spoke in a very flattering and animated manner, of the city corporation, of the great metropolis of the world, and of the government and institutions of England.

A London letter says:—

The accounts of Kossuth's reception in England have reached Vienna, and it is said that the rage of the government and court, and of a great part of the army, is incredible. On the other hand, it is stated that the mass of the people of Hungary adhere with obstinate firmness to the belief that Kossuth will return to his native land, to re-erect the Hungarian national standard—over the impoverished way that he does not care him—the wounded do not blame him, and the exiled do not accuse him. Kossuth remains the idol of three-fourths of the people. His patriotism and energy, his simplicity in power, and dignity in misfortune, compel and fascinate the admiration and affection of all true Magyars.

A large company of Missionaries sailed from Boston, on Tuesday, in the Esmer May, Captain Howes, for Honolulu. Rev. J. D. Paris, and wife, Rev. C. B. Andrews and his wife, Rev. A. B. Wilcox, and Mrs. Thornton, are to labor in connection with the Sandwich Island Mission. Rev. B. Snow, and his wife, Rev. L. H. Gulick, M. D., and his wife are expecting to commence a new mission at the Caroline Isles, three thousand miles beyond the Sandwich Islands.

Missionary.—Col. Horace L. Kinney, the great land owner, offers to Kossuth and his companions, ten thousand acres of land in Texas, if they desire to locate in that country. The land is situated on the Neches river, and is as fertile as any in the United States.

A Righteous Sentence.—Horace L. Brooks, who was recently convicted at Cleveland of having placed obstructions on the rail track, whereby the engineer was thrown off and killed, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

The Governor of Missouri and the Sabbath.—A few weeks since an attempt was made in St. Louis to get up a grand military procession on Sunday, in honor of the men who were executed in Cuba. One of the German military companies sent to Governor King for arms to be used on that occasion. The Governor, to his honor be it spoken, refused their request in the following manly language:—

"If no other reason operated on my mind in not sending you the arms, the one given by you would be sufficient. The 14th day of this month is Sunday; and when I am asked, if possible, to send arms to you by that day, so that you may join in a grand military parade, I do not hesitate to inform you, that I cannot send you the arms for that occasion, and I take the responsibility of saying further, that I shall not send them until I am satisfied there is greater disposition evinced among those who are to use them to observe the moral restraints imposed upon all good citizens, to say nothing of what I consider to be a solemn legal enactment upon the subject."

I am one of those who have ever been willing to open wide the door for the reception of our foreign population who have sought a home and an asylum in our happy country; yet, when they come, I think it evinces a much better spirit on their part to seek to Americanize themselves—adapting their habits to our institutions—our moral, social, and law-abiding habits.

